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father. As a boy he was a vagabond and a thief, and since 1880 had filled a number of servile stations and been a patient in several hospitals, where his hysterical attacks attracted much attention. The six primary states or personalities of this subject are described, with the convenient table of Mr. Meyer showing for each state the extent of the subject's memory, his disposition and education, paralytic and anaesthetic symptoms, dynamism for both hands, etc. Other intermediate states, both spontaneous and provoked, are observed by these authors, who also observe perfect accord between the physical and attendant mental symptoms of each state, and tolerable accord between the successive personations of the same role so far as could be gathered. Each of these states and others are shown by photograph. The last half of the book is occupied by accounts conveniently compiled from many sources of other of the more important subjects of these changes. An abstract of explanatory theories is given in the last chapter, and the authors themselves explain these changes by variations in the focusing and diffusion of latent and potent nervous energy. Therapeutics must learn to distribute this force more evenly, and pedagogy to determine its place and degree of concentration.

Étude sur le zoomagnétisme. A. A. LIÉBEAULT. Nancy, 1883, 29 pp.

Forty-five children, most of them under three years of age, suffering from various diseases, each case of which is described in some detail, were cured or helped by the author's touch without pressure. Sometimes the hands were merely laid on, and sometimes the surface of the body was lightly stroked. From these results, which cannot be ascribed to heat or suggestion, the writer concludes that we must admit, along with the theory of suggestion held by the school of Nancy, that the fluidists are also partly right. Nervous vibrations or neurility can thus be transmitted during the waking state from an active to a passive or suffering organism. In his earlier and very important work on sleep, in 1866, the author had held that conscious thought has an equilibrating power which during artificial sleep can be made by suggestion to transport the nervous force of the subject from points of the body where it is abundant to parts where it is deficient or needs excitation. Mental acts thus may diffuse energy from centres where its accumulation causes disorders to centres disordered by defect. With infants, touch redistributes energy and causes an organic calm without mental action. People of energetic, sanguine combustion impress others most strongly. We must admit an irreducible force, *sui generis*, and of great therapeutic power. The motto of this pamphlet is, "He was in the world and the world knew him not." The author's protest against the infallibility of academies, and his bitter words concerning the neglect and scorn often meted out to great discoverers, remind us, in view of the fact that it was his great work, above referred to, which gave its character to the Nancy school, and the theory which he now so sadly lapses from in his old age, of the no less just complaint of Sterling, the originator of the modern idealistic movement in England, of similar want of recognition.

De la suggestion hypnotique, dans ses rapports avec le droit civil et le droit criminel. I. LIÉGEAIS. Paris, 1884, 70 pp.

This often cited memoir, by a distinguished jurist, recognizes the unconscious fatality with which hypnotic suggestions are often

enforced, which may render the subject powerless against criminal tentatives. He realizes that souvenirs which are effaced in the waking state may be revived by new hypnotization. Even days after they are suggested to them, hypnotic subjects may commit crime for which they should be held irresponsible, and for which the suggester alone should be punished. Courts should not have power to hypnotize witnesses to obtain from them confessions, or testimony against others. This should apply to all civil acts, wills, etc. If a victim of a crime, or an accused person, however, demands the test of hypnotism for himself, it may be granted under certain specified conditions. It is recognized that to certain persons in a state of apparent waking, suggestions of acts may be effectively given. This, of course, is a point of great importance in criminal practice. No one should be hypnotized save in the presence of witnesses. Hypnotization is the discovery, not the creation, of the capacity of being morally and mentally vivisected. This work contains references to many interesting legal cases.

De l'origine des effets curatifs de l'hypnotisme, étude de psychologie expérimentale. J. DELBOEUF. Paris, 1887, 42 pp.

After visiting the Salpêtrière, and experimenting much himself, this observer, whose admirable work on dreams had qualified him to express an opinion, attempts to explain hypnotism as a therapeutic agent as follows: Commonly, the organism and tissues under the influence of the great sympathetic system of nerves are withdrawn from the action of the will. The hemispheres do not normally interfere with the functions of the non-striated muscles, the vasomotors, glands, etc., or at least if they interfere their role is complicated and obscure. This was not always so. As we descend the animal scale toward protoplasm, organisms were sensibly affected by all that passed within them as well as on their periphery. With the division of work, and the development of the senses charged with expanding external relations with all that could help or mar the integrity of the individual, and other organs of attack, defense, etc., the internal management was committed more and more to a servant which consciousness had trained till it could be trusted to act for itself. The life of relations thus absorbs attention from vegetative functions. In the hypnotic state, however, the subject may violently withdraw from the external world and all his energy is directed to any suggested point. If any internal function has fallen out of order, the higher brain forces can be turned on to it, as an object long neglected but not all unknown, and often with the best curative effects.

Force psychique et suggestion mentale. Dr. CLAUDE PERRONNET. Paris, 1886, 72 pp.

The author, who is a professor of philosophy, holds that the best register of undulations produced in the periphery of the body by the action of thought, is a subject who has been hypnotized and deprived of personal dreams. He would replace the theory of fluidism by that of "undulationism." He has hypnotized 423 patients suffering from nervous diseases, six-sevenths of them women. Of this total number, 288 were essentially improved by mental suggestion. Catalepsy, hysteria, migraine and epilepsy were most often helped, and in this order.